[THURSDAY, *April* 5, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1422.]

# NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.
Flour at 16*s*. 6*d* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat per Buſhel | 5*s*. 6*d*. | Beef per Barrel | 46*s*. 0*d*. |
| Flour—— | 16*s*. 0*d*. | Pork | 80*s*. 0*d*. |
| Brown Bread | 14*s*. 0*d*. | Salt | 22*s*. 6*d*. |
| Weſt-India Rum | 3*s*. 6*d*. | Bohea Tea | 4*l*. 6*d*. |
| New-England ditto | 2*s*. 6*d*. | Chocol. per Doz. | 19*s*. 0*d*. |
| Muſcovado Sugar | 60*s*. 0*ds*. | Bees Wax | 1*s*. 9*d*. |
| Single refin'd ditto | 1*s*. 2*d*. | Nut Wood | 28*s*. 0*d*. |
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

| | D's *Age*. | *High-Water*. | *riſes* H M. | *ſets* H. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURSDAY | 9 | 6 | after 5 38 | before 7 | Full ☾ Monday next, 12 Night. |
| FRIDAY | 10 | 6 | 5 37 | 7 | |
| SATURDAY | 11 | 7 | 5 35 | 7 | |
| SUNDAY | 12 | 8 | 5 34 | 7 | |
| MONDAY | ☾ | 9 | 5 32 | 7 | |
| TUESDAY | 14 | 10 | 5 31 | 7 | |
| WEDNESDAY | 15 | 10 | 5 30 | 7 | |

Days 12 Hours 22 Minutes the 5th.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

*Near Counties-Market*,

A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
4d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. ſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels ſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Juſt re-printed, and ready to deliver to the Subſcribers,

A BRIEF

NARRATIVE

OF THE

CASE and TRIAL

OF

*JOHN PETER ZENGER.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A ſhort Account of the Trial of Mr. OWEN, for a Libel.

AS ALSO,

An ESSAY on the Duty of JURIES, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, at firſt COST,

THE Shop and Houſhold Goods of Thomas Charles Willett, the lower End of Wall-Street, with the Sign, Counters, Shelves and Drawers, and all the Shop Utenſils.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the ſaid Thomas C. Willett, are deſired to call with their Accounts, before the 28th of April next, and they ſhall be paid;—and it is expected, that thoſe few Cuſtomers, whoſe Bills are unſettled, will pay their reſpective Debts before that Time; as Mrs. Willett propoſes going in the firſt Ship to Europe.

Notice is hereby given, to the Perſons who left Rings, Buttons, Linen, &c. with Mrs. Willett, in Lieu of a Sum of Money due; That if they are not taken away before the 28th of April, they will be diſpoſed of towards Payment of the Debt, tho' not equal to the Sum due. 21 24

To be SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day of April next, if not ſold by private ſale before, a valuable lot of land in Perth-Amboy, containing four acres; bounding on the river, together with a good dwelling-houſe, a currying ſhop, a ſhoe-maker's ſhop, bark-houſe, a beam-houſe, and tan-yard, all new and in good repair, ſaid tan-yard is very valuable as there is a good ſpring, and no other tan-yard within ſeveral miles, nor any other ſpring in the town convenient for that purpoſe: A good title will be given by the ſubſcriber.

21 24 JOHN CROW.

TO BE LET,

From the firſt of MAY next,

A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer, hereof. 14 18

TO BE LET

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the pleaſant farm, in the tenure of Robert Murray, ſituate on Incklinberg, in the Out-ward of this city, adjoining the road to Kingsbridge.—For further particulars, enquire of Mary Murray, at the houſe of the ſaid Robert Murray, or of John Murray. 21 24

LONDON, January 12.

IT is ſaid, that one of our Eaſt-India ſhips, lately arrived, having occaſion in her paſſage to call at Mauritius, found there four French men of war, with ſeveral frigates, and a number of land forces on board. The Engliſh captain was not ſuffered to go on ſhore in the day, but was permitted to pay his compliments in the night to the governor, under a covered way, from whence he was obliged to return again before day light to his own ſhip.

The Duke of Mancheſter has reſigned his place of Lord of the bed-chamber; but we have not not yet learnt who is to ſucceed him.

The public is rejoiced to hear that a firſt miniſter and the Earl of C——m are of the ſame opinion, with reſpect to the diſputes in America.

It is now certain that an officer of the law, and an officer of the army, will be immediately removed for their conduct in diſcuſſing a matter in a great aſſembly laſt Tueſday.

It is now ſaid, that the Hon. Mr. York, will ſucceed Lord Camden as chancellor, and General Conway the Marquis of Granby.

The Right Hon. the L—d M—or did not ſtay in a certain place to divide on Tueſday laſt.

On Tueſday laſt, in a certain political ſociety, we hear the four following gentlemen ſpoke for a conſiderable time. On one ſide, L—d Ch-th-m, L—d Co—d-n. On the other ſide, The D. of G——n, L—d M-nſ——d.

Every fiftieth man is raiſing in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to complete her armies and marine.

The odds on Wedneſday night were 89 to 26. A certain D— near Charring-croſs, joined the minority.

We hear that ſtrict orders have been given that no perſon be admitted to hear the debates in the H—— of C——.

It is ſaid that a motion was made laſt Tueſday in a certain place, to enquiry into ſome recent tranſactions in a neighbouring kingdom, which was however over-ruled and poſtponed fine die.

In a certain aſſembly on Wedneſday, the D. of G—— ſpoke near an hour. The principal ſpeakers in the oppoſition were L—d C——m, the L—d Ch-n--l--, L—d T—me, L—d S—lb—e, who not only ſpoke but replied.

Mr. B——ke, the ſame day, in a certain place, ſpoke near two hours. There were thirty-one ſpeakers.

In a certain political club on Tueſday night, a motion was made for an amendment to the A—ſs, by adding, "That they would alſo in due time take into conſideration the complaints and grievances of the people; which produced much oppoſition from Sir F—— N——, L—d B——n, and L—d N—th: this motion being ſupported by C—l B——e, Mr. B—ke, and Mr. C—G——lle. L—d B—n, in examining the remarks that had been made on that part of the ſ—ch relative to the colonies, obſerved, "that L—d B———t's appointment to the government of Virginia was ſo far from being diſagreeable to the Inhabitants of that colony, that he was highly carreſſed there by the people of every rank." C—l B——e was very ſevere upon the preſent as well as the preceeding ſ—h. Mr. B——ke was diffuſive, and uncommonly elegant; and in one part of his harrangue took off Sir F—— N—— in his manner and mode of expreſſion, as he did likewiſe L--d N—h.

It is ſaid that a noble D— near Charring-croſs, has again relinquiſhed the oppoſition, in conſequence of a mandate ſent him by a great perſonage.

If a chancellor of a kingdom be keeper of the King's conſcience as he is termed, can a king do better than conſult his father confeſſor?

The neceſſity of an immediate d—— of P——t, we hear was ſtrongly enforced by a great Crown Officer on Tueſday laſt. The only perſon who made any tolerable figure on the other ſide the, it is ſaid was Mr. R—y.

It is an undoubted matter of fact that upwards of 80,000 freeholders have ſigned the ſeveral petitions to his Majeſty.

If the accounts of the Turks having ſeized our merchant ſhips in the ports of their dominions on account of the aſſiſtance given by us to the Ruſſians be true, it cannot fail of involving us in the quarrel, and probably with more than one power of Europe. This news is ſaid to have been received by an Engliſh brigantine, called the Mary, purpoſely diſpatched to our Conſul at Leghorn, in order to acquaint him with it.

By anthentic letters from various parts of England we learn, that notwithſtanding the late infection, cattle in general bears a very moderate price.

The King of Pruſſia's miniſter at Verſailles has left that court abruptly, and without taking formal leave; ſo that a rupture between France and Pruſſia is daily expected.

Col. B. the other day, declared in a certain place, that the M——y had alienated the minds of thirteen millions of people.

This morning it was rumoured, at the court end of the town, that ſeventeen reſpectable names had joined the minority.

BOSTON, March 19.

The Town were ſurpriſed greatly on Thurſday laſt, with a Report that the Superior Court were about adjourning 'till next June, on Judge Cuſhing's Indiſpoſition, ſo that he could not attend; and Judge Trowbridge who did attend, being in ſo ill a State of Health, as would prevent his ſitting on the Bench.——We have ſince been made eaſy, on hearing that the Court is adjourn'd to Wedneſday next; and that Application will be made to the Governor and Council for a ſpecial Judge or two, to be appointed to act in the Room of thoſe who may be neceſſarily detained from Court.

Meſſrs. EDES and GILL,

IT is difficult to underſtand the meaning and deſign of Capt. Preſton's Addreſs to the Inhabitants of this Town, publiſhed in your laſt Monday's Paper—There is no one among us but muſt wiſh that every Circumſtance in his favour, may be duly and candidly conſidered; but no Perſon can be ſatisfied of his *injured innocence*, until he is acquitted of the high Charge laid againſt him, in a due Courſe of Law.

*The following is the Subſtance of Letters addreſſed by the Committee of the Town, to divers Gentlemen of the firſt Diſtinction and Character in London. They were put on board Capt. Robſon's Ship which ſail'd on Friday laſt, and in which John Robinſon a Commiſſioner took his Paſſage, which was kept a profound Secret, until his Sailing, for Reaſons the Public may Conjecture.*

SIR,

THE Town of Boſton, now legally convened at Faneuil-Hall, have directed us their Committee to acquaint you of their preſent miſerable Situation, occaſioned by the Exorbitancy of the Military Power, which, in Conſequence of the Intrigues of wicked and deſigning Men, and as Britiſh Subjects, have long ſince been ſtationed among us.

The Soldiers ever ſince the fatal Day of their Arrival, have treated us with an Inſolence which diſcovered in them an early Prejudice againſt us, as

being that rebellious People which our implacable Enemies had maliciously represented us to be.—— They landed in the Town with all the Appearance of Hostility!—They marched through the Town with all the Ensigns of Triumph! and evidently designed to subject the Inhabitants to the severe Discipline of a Garrison. They have been continuing their Enormities by abusing the People, rescuing Prisoners out of the Hand of Justice, and even firing upon the Inhabitants in the Street, when in the Peace of God and the King, and when we have applied for Redress in the Course of the Law of the Land, our Magistrates and Courts of Justice have appeared to be over-awed by them; and such a Degree of mean Submission has been shewn to them, as has given the greatest Disgust even to the coolest and most judicious Persons in the Community. Such has been the general State of the Town.

On Friday the 2d inst. a Quarrel arose between some of the Soldiers of the XXIXth, and the Rope-maker's Journeymen and Apprentices, which was carried to that Length as to become dangerous to the Lives of each Party: This contentious Disposition continued until the Monday Evening following, when a Party of seven or eight Soldiers, detached from the Main Guard under the Command and Capt. Preston, and by his Orders fired upon the Inhabitants promiscuously in King Street, without the least warning of their Intention, and killed three on the Spot, another has since died of his Wounds, and others are dangerously, not to say mortally wounded; Capt. Preston and his Party are now in Gaol. An Enquiry is now making into this bloody Affair; and by some of the Evidence there is Reason to apprehend that the Soldiers have been made use of by others, as Instruments in executing a settled Plot to Massacre the Inhabitants. There had been a little Time before, a Murder committed in the Street, by two Persons of infamous Character, who had been employed by the Commissioners and Custom-House Officers. In the present Instance there are Witnesses who swear, that, when the Soldiers fired, several Musquets were discharged from the House where the Commissioners Board is kept, before which the shocking Tragedy was acted; and a Boy, Servant of one Manwaring, a petty Officer in the Customs, has upon Oath accused his Master of firing a Gun upon the People out of a Window of the same House, a Number of Persons being at the same Time in the Room; and he confesses that himself being threatened with Death if he refused, discharged a Gun twice by the Orders of that Company; but as it has been impossible for any Persons to collect a State of Facts hitherto, we are directed by the Town to give you this short Intimation of the Matter for the present, and to intreat your Friendship to prevent any ill Impressions from being made upon the Minds of his Majesty's Ministers and others, against the Town, by the Accounts which the Commissioners of the Customs and others our Enemies, may send, until the Town shall be able to make a full Representation of it; which will be addressed to you by the next Conveyance.

This horrible Transaction has occasioned the greatest Anxiety and Distress in the Minds of the Inhabitants, who have ever since been necessitated to keep up their own Military Watch. And his Majesty's Council were so soon convinced of the imminent Danger, of the Troops being any longer in the Town, that upon Application being made by the Inhabitants, they immediately and unanimously advised the Lieut. Governor to effect their Removal: And Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, the present Commanding Officer, is now removing all the Troops to Castle William

We are with strict Truth, Sir,

*Boston*, 12 *March* 1770. Your most faithful, and Obedient Servants.

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*New-York, April 2.*

A Certain publication having lately made its appearance intitled the *Watchman* No. I. printed in a *Boston* Paper, (tho' fabricated in this City) reflecting upon the character of the late Lieut. Gov. D. L——y, as aiming at a design to *enslave* the inhabitants of this colony, and attempting to prove the same by inserting therein two clauses out of a *Militia Act*, passed here in the Year 1755, and by *foolishly* and *ignorantly* supposing the bill to have been drawn by the Lieut. Gov. himself, with that particular design, delivered with his own hand to the General Assembly; by his sole influence there passed and concurred to by the Council, actuated by the same motives. In order to set this affair in its true light, and to clear up the character of the dead (to asperse which seems to be the *Watchman's* chief design) I have lately perused the Journals of the house, and the acts of assembly, which were made and passed in that year, and for many years subsequent thereto. But before I proceed to the main point, I must beg leave to observe, that the act in question passed on the 19th of February 1755, that hostilities between the *English* and *French*, were at that time actually commenced in *North-America*, That *General Braddock* was arrived in *Virginia* with two Regiments, and a Train of Artillery, in order to dispossess the French from their incroachments, on the *Ohio*: That *Shirley's* and *Pepperell's* Regiments were then forming, in order to attack *Niagara*: That *General Monckton* was then actually embarked upon an expedition against the French settlements in *Nova-Scotia*: That a formal declaration of war between the crowns of *Great Britain* and *France* was daily expected; and an expedition also on foot for the reduction of *Crown Point*, under the command of *General Johnson*; in which New-York was to have a principal concern, and to raise for this expedition no less than 800 men. These considerations made it necessary, that our militia should be put upon a good footing, and regulated in such a manner, by act of Assembly, as should make the raising of the levies, as expeditious and easy to the inhabitants in general, as possible; and these considerations put the general assembly upon framing such a bill, as they conceived would answer the end design'd, for the purposes aforesaid: *not with any intent* to enslave the inhabitants of the colony, but only to have the militia so regulated and disciplined, as to be in a capacity to oppose the enemy, when ever the province should be invaded; and this act which the *Watchman* terms *arbitrary*, was found to answer the purposes for which it was intended: The militia were well disciplined, under proper subordination to their commanding officers; before the end of the war became a very respectable corps, and signalized themselves, in many attacks made by the enemy, upon our western and northern frontiers.

I now proceed to acquaint the public, that the militia act which was made in 1755, passed the three branches of the legislature, in the most regular and constitutional manner, according to the ancient usage and practice of the general assemblies of this colony; and that without one dissenting voice, or the least opposition, as will fully appear by an inspection into the journals of the proceedings of our assembly at that time, altho' R----t L---g--n, Esq; was then in the house, a *member*, representing his own *Manor*, a gentleman whom the whole *province* knows to have been ever violently *opposed* to the interest of the D L----y family.

This same militia bill, also passed the council unopposed, and that at a time when Mr. C--d-n, Mr. Al--n--r and Mr. S---h- were members of that *board* and *present*, three gentlemen also, ever opposed in the most violent manner, to the D- L----y interest. Must it not then from hence be concluded, that this act was at that time, either not looked upon as an act calculated to *enslave* the inhabitants of this colony, or else that Mr. L----g---n, Mr. C--d-n, Mr. Al--n--r and Mr. S---h, gave Mr. D- L----y, all the assistance in their power, in his attempt upon the *rights* and *liberty* of the people? The journals of the house shew, that the militia act, which passed in 1755, was made to continue but for one year, in order *doubtless* to see how it would be approved of by the people, and whether it would answer the purposes designed, of forming a well regulated militia; and of raising the levies with greater facility, than had been done by former acts, passed for the same purposes, during the former war; that it was universally approved of, and answered the salutary purposes for which it was design'd, seems clear; for I find, that in 1756, it passed the house a second time without opposition, altho' it contained the same *obnoxious*, *arbitrary* and enslaving clauses, which were in the act of 1755, and of which the *Watchman* so heavily complains. It appears further, by the journals of the house, that on the 27th Nov. 1756, the same act, with all the *detestable clauses* therein, passed, again, to continue from the 1st of January 1757, to 1st January 1758, and on the 24th of Dec. 1757: The same act was continued from the 1st of January 1758, to the first of January 1759, with all the clauses in the act of 1755; on the 16th of Dec. 1758, the act was again continued in its same form, from the 1st of January 1759, to the 1st of January 1760. On the same day Lieut. Gov. D L----y dissolved the general assembly, in consequence of an act, limitting the duration of our assemblies to seven years. Upon this dissolution Mr. W——s and Mr. W-l--n, two of the gentlemen mentioned by the *Watchman*, took their seats at the Council Board, by virtue of his Majesty's royal mandates for that purpose. Mr. H--y C--g-r, another gentleman noticed by the *Watchman*, declined the service. When the new assembly met, P--l-p L---g---n, Esq; was returned for this city, his brother *William* for the *Manor*, and his two near relations, R. R. L--gs--n and H---y L--gs--n for the county of *Dutchess*; two new members were also returned for *Queen's county*, two for the county of *Ulster*, and one for the township of *Schenectady*, who joined the Liv--gs-n interest, (I say *interest*, because the *Watchman* himself declares, that there are two *ancient* families in this colony, the D- L---y's and L---gs--n's, contending for power) besides which, the two members returned for *Albany*, with one of the *King's county* members, one of the *Richmond*, one of the *Orange*, one of the *Suffolk* and the member for *Renselaerwick*, joined the same interest; in short, the whole assembly, from this period till the meeting of the *glorious* and *disinterested* assembly, in November 1768, was wholly governed by *L----gstonian* politicks. Let us therefore, next examine what steps were taken by this assembly, to relieve the inhabitants of this colony, against the two *enslaving clauses* in the militia act, so heavily complained of by the *Watchman*. I am told the *Watchman* himself was a member of this assembly? and is the identical person who formerly appeared in this city, in the different characters of *Independent Reflector*, *Watch Tower*, *Reverberator*, *Sentinel*, *American Whig*, and lately, in the more *infamous* character of *Brutus*, But to proceed, upon a perusal of the journals of the house I find that on the 7th Dec, 1759. P---p L———n, Esq; from the committee appointed to inspect what laws were expired or near expiring, reported that, the militia act (among others) was nearly expiring, and that the committee conceived it necessary that it should be revived, The same day the house ordered a bill to be brought in for that purpose. It was accordingly brought in, read the first time, and ordered a second reading. 8th Dec. it was read a second time, and committed. 10th Dec. The bill was reported, read a third time, agreed to by the house, and ordered to be ingrossed, The ingrossed bill was the same day read, *unanimously* passed, and sent up to the council for concurrence; 22d Dec. 1759, the bill passed the council, and the same day received the Governor's assent.——The laws of New-York shew, that this act passed the legislature in the very words of the militia act before mentioned. The journals shew, that it passed the assembly without the least opposition.—The house was now governed by *L----gstonian* politicks, and the *Watchman* himself there Pray did the whole family of the Liv—gs—'s, with all their connections, join with Mr. D L---y at this time, in attempting to enslave the colony? If not, why were the two clauses, so much complained of by the *Watchman*, not now left out of the act?

It certainly must be fairly concluded, as the *Watchman* himself was then in the house and *there*, in the character of a *guardian* to the rights and liberties of the people, that he either kept a *bad look out*, or else being a knave himself, joined heart and hand, in the attempt made to inslave us; if it can be inferred from the two clauses he mentions, that any such design was ever formed. On the 30th day of July 1760, lieut. gov. D—— L——y died, and Mr. C--d-n succeeded to the government as president of the council. On the 22d October 1760, the house met, on the 24th a bill was ordered in to continue the militia act, which was brought in the same day, and read the first time; on the 25th it received a second reading, and was committed; on the 28th it was reported, read a third time, agreed to by the house, and ordered to be ingrossed; on the 29th, the ingrossed bill was read, agreed to, and sent up to the council for concurrence; on the 6th Nov. 1760, the council passed the bill, and on the 9th it received the President's assent. This act was continued and revived in the very words of the former acts, and that at a time when Lieut. Gov. D L——y was dead, The house governed by his enemies, and Mr. C—d-n his greatest foe, at the head of the government. If the L—gs—n family had not a design of *enslaving* the colony as well as the D L——y family, *if they ever had*, why was not the act at this time reformed? Mr D-L--y was now dead. His influence in the house gone. Pray in the name of *common sense*, what could induce the assembly at this time to pass an act continuing the same clauses which the *Watchman* complains of, as *arbitrary*, *illegal*, and tending to the introduction of *slavery*? Surely Mr. D. L——y's, *ghost* had not crept into the house, and still terrified them into an acquiescence with his former *arbitrary* measures? how is this conduct to be accounted for? The King's death happening about this period, the gen. assembly dissolved of course; when the new assembly met, P—p L---n and his cousen, W——m B—y—d, were returned for the city; R. R. L—— and H. L——n were again returned for Dutchess, P. R. L——n, now came for the Manor, A——h T--n--k, brother in law to P—L——n, was sent from Renselearwick, both the Albany members, the two King's county, the two Ulster county, the two Richmond county, one of the Orange, and one of the Queen's county members, at the first opening of the session, warmly attached themselves to the L——gs—n interest, from whence it appears that the L——gs—n family had a greater majority in this house than in the former assembly, consequently their influence became more extensive, and uncontroulable. Their interest at this time was also strengthened by the influence and patronage of the C——an—r in chief,—How they lost that interest, it is not my business to inquire. Tho' I have been told (and I believe it to be true) that their power at this juncture, was become so great, and their vanity therewith so puffed up, that they even wanted to govern the G——r himself.—This the old gentleman had too much spirit to suffer, and not gratifying them with the appointment of a favourite judge, a difference ensued; but enough of this. On the 25th of Nov. 1761, the house met, on the same day a bill was ordered in to continue the militia act; on the 26th it was brought in, read the first time, and ordered a second reading; on the 27th the bill received a se-

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Mr. HOLT,

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and himself the Shame and
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City of New-York, ss. } HENRY BIC
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Sworn this 3d Day of April, 1770. before me, GEO. BREWERTON, Alderman.

Upon reading this, the Misrepre
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The Truth of the Matter is just
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In the next Paragraph he appears
*the Chamber of Commerce should be lugg*
*to their duty, Politics, by declaring that*
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Lieut. Governor, and that his Hon
as a Toast at Hampden-Hall, becau
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He then informs the Public as an und
the 13 Members of which the Chamber
above 14 or 15 who do not heartily dis

cond reading, and was committed; on the 17th Dec. following, the bill was reported, agreed to by the house, and ordered to be ingrossed; on the 18th, the bill was read the third time, passed the house, and sent up to the council for concurrence; The 21st the bill passed the council, and on the 31st it received the Governor's assent. It is a truth well known, that at the time this last bill passed, the power of the L—gs—'s in the house was absolute, notwithstanding which, by inspecting the laws of the colony, I find that this bill again passed, in its usual form, couched in the very words of, and containing the very clauses in the act, which passed in 1755, against which the *Watchman* so violently exclaims, as productive of slavery. Tho' much more might be said upon the subject, I shall for the present, add nothing further, but conclude by defying the warmest advocate for the L——s—n family, justly, to impeach the conduct of the late Lieut. Gov. D-L——y, with respect to the militia acts complained of by the *Watchman*, as introductory of arbitrary power, without at the same time impeaching the conduct, character and behaviour of the Li—g—n family, during their sovereign uncontroulable sway in the gen—l a——y, for the space of at least seven years. For what I have related are facts, stubborn facts, and facts speak for themselves. AMERICANUS.

Mr. HOLT,

WHEN a Man undertakes publickly, to correct Error, or detect Falshood, it is justly expected that he will at least keep within the bounds of Decency, and observe a sacred Regard to Truth. If the Author of the infamous Production in your last Paper, had duly attended to this, he would have saved me the Trouble of exposing him, and himself the Shame and Disgrace of being publickly detected as an infamous Liar.

It seems this insignificant Stop-gap of a Party, is highly offended with the Publication of the Transactions of the Sons of Liberty, who celebrated the Repeal of the Stamp Act at Hampden-Hall, on the 19th of March last, and appears determined at the Expence, of Decency, Truth and his own Character, (if he has any left since his last infamous Publication, in one of Gain's Papers, wherein he imposed on sundry Gentlemen to sign a Piece that contained as scandalous a Falshood as the above) to wreak his Vengeance on every Person, who is not a Tool to his Connections. After declaring the Designs of his Paper; he has the Impudence, to assure the Public, that there were no more Persons than about 126 including Gentlemen, Freeholders, Freemen and Boys, who dined and paid for their Dinners at Hampden-Hall on that Day, and asserts that it was a most notorious Falshood that about 300 met then at that Place.—It was no doubt very mortifying to this disappointed Tool and his Party, to find that the real Sons of Liberty who dined at Hampden-Hall, were more numerous than the Club at De la Mantanye's, especially when so great Pains were taken to collect People from every Hole and Corner to make a Shew at the latter House; this being the Case it became necessary to deny the Fact, and publickly to assert a Falshood, tho' the Author knew that he could be detected, by the Testimony of about 300 Witnesses. In order to satisfy the Public, and if possible to bring this empty headed Sycophant, to a Sense of his guilt, they are desired to peruse the following Deposition.

City of New-York, ss. } *HENRY BICKER, Innholder at Hampden-hall in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, maketh Oath, That on the Nineteenth Day of March last, (being the Day on which the Sons of Liberty Celebrated the Repeal of the Stamp Act) there dined at his House, about the Number of Three Hundered Persons, according to the best of the Deponent's Judgment. That he has been fully paid the whole Amount of his Account for that Entertainment, to his entire Satisfaction; and this Deponent further saith, that the Assertion in Mr. Holt's last paper, that there was no more than about One Hundred and Twenty Six Persons including Gentlemen, Freeholders, Freemen and Boys, who dined and paid for their Dinners, at Hampden-Hall on the said 19th of March last, is absolutely false. And further this Deponent saith not.*

HENRY BICKER.

Sworn this 3d Day of April, 1770. before me,

GEO. BREWERTON, Alderman.

Upon reading this, the Misrepresenter if he has any Modesty must blush for his Impudence, and if he has the least ingenuity, he will in your next, ask Pardon for having endeavoured to impose on the Public a most notorious falshood, for Truth.

What he next asserts, is that the first and second Toasts which these loyal Sons of Liberty actually drank, as appears by a printed Copy of them for the Day, were first, 'May the American Colonies fully enjoy the British Constitution, Secondly the King, as the Head, and Preserver of 'the Constitution;' and then says, that the Transposition and Alteration of these two Toasts, resembles their *Fraud and Deceit.*

The Truth of the Matter is just this, Several Gentlemen drew up a Set of Toasts, proper for the Day, and to save the Trouble of copying them, got a few printed to serve the different Tables. When the committee who were appointed to conduct the Business of the Day, came to peruse the Toasts, they altered the one, and transposed the other before Dinner, and I do assert, that they were actually drank in the Manner and Order, they were published in this, Parker's and Gaine's Papers; for the Truth of this, I appeal to every Gentleman who dined at Hampden-hall that Day. And if Mr. Prolocutor General, or any of his Adherents has the Affrontery to deny it, and chooses to be detected in another Falshood, it can be abundantly proved by the Depositions of 16 or 18 Toast Masters of the different Tables. Such being the Fact, I would now ask this modest Gentleman, whether he can on any pretence, support his Charge of Deceit and Fraud? and if he cannot, I expect he will publickly make his acknowledgements to all the real Sons of Liberty for his unjust and ungenerous Abuse.

In the next Paragraph he appears, highly offended *that the Chamber of Commerce should be lugged in to give a Sanction to their dirty Politics, by declaring that 45 of them* waited on Mr. Colden to thank him for their Charter of Incorporation, there being as he says, only 38 that waited on the Lieut. Governor, and that his Honour was not admissible as a Toast at Hampden-Hall, because he once proposed to the Assembly, an Act to regulate the Practice of the Law. He then informs the Public as an undoubted Fact that out the 13 Members of which the Chamber consists, there are not above 14 or 15 who do not heartily dispise Mr. M'Dougal &c.

The Principles and Politics of the real and independent Sons of Liberty, who dined at Hampden-Hall, they publickly avow to the whole World.—They are utterly averse to all unconstitutional Taxations.—They are Friends to the Liberty of the Press.—They agree with their Brethren, in the other Colonies, in refusing to comply with the Billiting Act, or to give their Money to support a standing Army in America, to deprive them of their Liberties, and to Butcher their fellow Subjects, as was lately the Case in the horrid Massacre at Boston. They are real Friends to the Freedom of Elections, and as such, are for a Law that will place the poorest Freeman upon a Footing with, and out of the Reach of his opulent and proud Neighbour, They scorn to be the Tools and Dupes of any Party, or to sacrifice their Rights and Privileges to support the ambitious Designs of any Man, or Set of Men being for Measures and not for Men. These Principles they openly avow, act up to, and will publickly defend with the last Drop of their Blood.

Whether 45 or 38 Persons waited on Mr Colden, is of little Importance to the Public. One of the Gentlemen that was in the Procession, of whose veracity I have a much greater opinion than ever I had or ever shall have of Mr. Prolocutor's, did declare in the hearing of several Gentlemen at the Coffee-House, on that Day, that 45 of them did wait on the Lieut. Governor, to return him Thanks for their Charter, which was the Reason it was so mentioned in Mr. Parker's Paper, but be that as it may, we have the word of a Gentleman, that it was so, and only the Declaration of one that already has been detected in two abominable Falshoods to the contrary.——

The real Sons of Liberty have no Objection to the Lieut. Governor on Account of his proposing to the Assembly, the passing an Act to regulate the Practice of the Law, as the Author insinuates, but they would observe that had such an Act been thought necessary the Assembly would no doubt, have complied with the Proposal. But the real Sons of Liberty at Hampden-Hall, had other weighty Reasons to induce them, not to follow the Example of the few Persons met at De la Mantanye's. They have not forgot the Vote of the Assembly in the Year 1747.—They well remembered the Attempt to deprive the People of their Birth-right, by an Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.—They reflected with Indignation and Resentment on the Attempt, to enforce the damnable Stamp Act, by spiking the Guns on the Battery, arming the Fort, and turning the Cannon on the Inhabitants of this City in November 1765. They have not yet forgot the Drilling affair in which some of those very People that joined in this very seasonable and patroitic Toast were concerned.

For these Reasons they thought it most proper, to prefer their new Governor (who voted in the House of Lords for the Repeal of the Stamp Act) and how those people, who dined at Mountanye's can call themselves Sons of Liberty, and rejoice from the Heart at the Repeal of that Act, and yet Toast the Man who endeavoured at all Events to enforce it, I leave them to justify, before the awful Tribunal of the public, and I appeal to all the Sons of Liberty on the continent to judge, who are Friends to its Liberties, the Persons that dined at Hampden-Hall, or those that dined at De la Mountanye's.

Whatever might be the Opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, with regard to Capt. M'Dougal, they are not much obliged to the Author, for exposing their Opinion in so genteel a Manner, (but no doubt it has been without consulting them, as on a similar Occasion) I have the Pleasure to be intimately acquainted with many Gentlemen of that Board, and have too good an Opinion of their Sense and Politeness, to believe that they would express themselves in the Author's Language, But after all, the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of the City, is not to be collected from a Knot of the Chamber of Commerce, and I will venture to affirm that no Man acquainted with Capt. M'Dougal, can think he deserves the Character given him, by this polite and dispassionate Scribbler general to the Party. He is known to many of us from his Infancy, and has ever supported the Character of a Man of Honour, a Man of Virtue, a Man of Sense and Integrity, and a real Friend to Liberty. (I wish I could say so much for this Turncoat Calumniator,) it argues no small Degree of Baseness and Cowardice to attack the Reputation of a Man, by general Slanders, when he is not at Liberty to prove or assert that he is the Author of the Paper which the Scribbler says he is not able to compose. As to the Aspersion concerning G——r B——d's Effigy, it is a vile malicious Falshood, which this Slanderer cannot prove; Mr. M'Dougals Conduct on that Occasion, is well known to have been of a very contrary Nature, as shall be fully evinced in a future Paper. HAMPDEN.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

*Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.*

Capt. Nuttle, in the Brig Juliana, left Lisbon February 18.—And by sundry Letters from thence, we learn that on the 14th, the Packet arrived from England, which brought Accounts, that the Duke of Grafton had resigned, and that Lord Camden and Chatham, was to take the Lead in the Ministry.—And that the Parliament had prohibitted the Exportation of Grain from England for 12 Months longer.

Extract of a Letter from *Philadelphia*, 27th March, 1770.

"*The conduct of your A——y, in granting money for the support of troops quartered among them, is undoubtedly* mean *and* Contemptible, *when compared with that of the Massachusetts and Carolina Assemblies; It is* inconsistent, *when compared with their own late acts and resolves, and* absurd *when we consider, that large sums of money arbitrarily exerted from the Colonies by the authority of Parliament for the Support of Government, &c,—as the late odious American revenue Acts express, remain unapplied——But their refusing to admit members duly chosen by the people to sit among them, upon the authority of their own resolves, and the joint efforts of both parts of the L——e to abridge the liberty of the press, and the imprisonment of Mr. McDougal, at the same Time that they cannot fail to alarm the inhabitants of your Colony, who have any Sence of Liberty of danger, is such an aping of the conduct of a late corrupt parliament and arbitrary abandon'd Ministry, as must subject them to the contempt and ridicule of the continent.*

*I wonder his h——r, in his great Zeal, did not order a general Warrant to Issue, and then nothing would have been wanting to complete the Farce of high life below Stairs but that the best platito J——s should proceed to examine the culprit by interrogatories.——The imprisonment of Mr. McDogal while a Junius is flaming in every paper in England, reminds me of the Story told by Dean Swift of an English ballad Singer, who, having gotten a Song composed against the Government, Supported himself and gained a handsome Sum by Singing it through the Streets of London and round the purlieus of St. James's, but unfortunately going over to Dublin, and happening to Sing it in an alehouse, was for the heinous offence taken up, Whipt and Pilloried*"

[☞] *The Length of the several pieces which in Compliance with the importunate Solicitation of our Customers, we have with great Difficulty inserted in our papers of this Day, obliges us to omit most of the Articles of News prepared for it, which we hope will be excused. Several other pieces, and Advertisements which came too late, we are obliged to defer. No News very material either by the Eastern or Western posts—only that the Reports industriously propagated that the unconstitutional Revenue Acts will certainly be repeal'd, are evidently without any certain Foundation, and only intended to break our non importation Agreement, on which our Security still wholly depends, as much or more than ever.*

*Our Correspondent S. P. has discover'd so much Wit and Humour in his Verses, that it is with Regret we are obliged to suppress them, on account of some Expressions which would offend the Delicate, and shock the pious. The money shall be returned if called for.*


LEFT in a Store in this City, a paper with some Money, the owner applying to the printer hereof, may hear where to get it again, by paying the Charge of this Advertisement. April 3d, 1770. 22 2t.

TO BE SOLD BY
ANTHONY VANDAM,
MADEIRA WINE, of the Vintage, 1765, 1767, and 1768.
WEST-INDIA RUM.
MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
MOLLASSES.
COTTON,
COCOA.
DEER SKINS, in the Hair. 22—2f

TO BE SOLD,
THE House John Dunlap, lives in, at public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on the 19th Instant, or at Private Sale, any Time before; the house is in good Repair with Seven Fire Places in the same, a front-Cellar, and Kitchen Cellar, a large yard with a pump and Cistren in the same; it stands in a good Part of the City for Business, nigh the Fly-Market; next Door to Mr. Benjamin Gomez, and nearly opposite to Henry White, Esq; a good Title will be given for the same. New-York, 4th April, 1770. 22—2f

TO BE LET,
FROM the first day of May next; a new-house, two stories high, six fire places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finished; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's house, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckink, at the corner of the Old Slip-Market: Where yet may be had, an assortment of articles at present somewhat scarce; glass ware, such as wine-glasses, decanters, &c. Iron wire sorted, box tin, London and Bristol pewter, paper hangings, window glass, painters and dyers colours; and sundry other articles to them connected; a large and complete assortment of China and drugs—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
ON Tuesday the Eighth Day of May next, the Dwelling, House and Tract or Parcel of Land, containing five or six Acres, situated at a Place called and known by the name of Tappan Landing, in Orange Town, in the County of Orange, and Province of New-York; it is a most commodious situation for a Store and Tavern, as it is the only Landing Place, from the North-River, within several Miles of it. So that all the Inhabitants of that part of the Country who go to New-York by Water, and all the Trade and Produce of that part of the Country must go that way to New-York. The Place is capable of very great improvement; a fine Stream, (on which Stands a Mill) being adjoining to it, and it has been found by Experience, to be a very advantageous Place for a Store in the Hands of a Person who Understands, and is able to carry on Trade, as from its situation, such a Person may Command almost all the Trade in the Country.

Also there will be Sold at the same Time, and Place, two Acres of very valuable Salt Meadow, lying next to the Krom-kill, in Orange Town aforesaid. The Vendue will be held, at or near the House of Casparus Maybe, in Orange Town aforesaid, and will begin at Ten of the Clock of the abovementioned day. When the Terms of Sale will be made known, and a good Title given to the purchaser, by Isaac Browne Esq; at Hackinsack (who is empowered for that purpose,) or by the Owner thereof. March 20, 1770. 22—2f BERNARD LINTOT.

TO Be Sold at public Vendue, at the house where William Douglass now lives, on the north side of Staten-Island, On the 26th day of April, a Negro Boy, near Sixteen years old, an exceeding handy boy, has had the Small-Pox and Messles, and is of an excellent constitution. A Negro Wench, about 27 years old, an excellent cook, washes and irons well, and used to all sorts of house work; also two good riding chairs, and two good ferry boats, a waggon and horses, with a considerable quantity of household goods: The above place to be let for a Ferry, Tavern, and Farm; the lessee to have immediate possession to work on it. The Vendue to begin at Ten of the Clock on said day, where attendance will be given by April 2d, 1770. 22—2f WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

PURSUANT to an Order to me directed; I do hereby give Notice, to the Governors of the College of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York, in America, That they are desired to meet in the College hall, of King's College, on Thursday the Twelfth Day of April instant, at Eleven o'Cloth in the Forenoon. Dated April 5th, 1770. 22—2f

LAMB. MOORE, Clk.

*New-Jersey, Monmouth.* } BY Order of the Honourable John Anderson, John Taylor, John Wardell, James Lawrence, Esqrs. four of the Judges of the Court of Common pleas for said County, that James Everingham, Prisoner for Debt in said Goal, was this twenty-first Day of March, 1770, qualified to his Schedule of his Estate, pursuant to a late act of Assembly, an Act Entitled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, made this present Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c. Now this is to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtor, that they be together at the Court-House, of said County, on the 25th Day of April next, to shew Cause if any they have, why the said Debtor's Estate should not be Assigned, for the Use of his Creditors, and his Body discharged from his confinement, pursuant to said Act. 22—2f

Monmouth Goal, March 21st. 1770.

## POET'S CORNER.

*A Rebuke to* Common Swearers.

TO mention GOD, no Man has juſt pretence,
But to his honour, or his truth's defence.
In common talk, where trifles moſt abound,
*God*, *Chriſt*, or *Lord*, ſtrikes horror with the ſound:
Nor ſhou'd we dare appeal to him on high,
To gain belief, or to atteſt a lie.
Thus to abuſe that name, if men preſume,
The third commandment loudly ſpeaks their doom.
Yet ſome alas! in ev'ry trivial cauſe,
To ſtop a gap in ſpeech, or fo a pauſe,
To fill the ſentence if no other word,
From mouths unhallowed breath, *Chriſt*, *God*, or *Lord*!
Thus children hear their parents, oaths repeat;
To them they liſten, think the ſound is great;
And by example learn to do the ſame!
And wickedly profane God's ſacred name!
Hence, where ſuch children meet, a dreadful thing!
The ſtreets with oaths, and horrid curſes ring!
Good Lord! if e'er ſuch monſters I come nigh,
From theis ill ways, give me thy grace to fly.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Wench about 32 or 33 years old, and her male child about ſeven months old; ſhe can do all ſorts of houſe-work, cooking, waſhing, &c. and can be well recommended; any perſon either in town or country, wanting ſuch a ſervant, may enquire of the printer, 21 24

WANTED,

A Young Man that underſtands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 18 21

*TO BE SOLD at a public Vendue, on the Premiſes on Thurſday the fifth Day of April, or any Time before at private Sale;*

*THE griſt mills, houſes, lands, wood lands, and ſalt meadow, belonging to Abraham Schenk, ſituate, lying, and being in Buſhwick, King's County. There is about 40 or 50 acres of land and meadow, and alſo about 12 acres of wood land; there is on it a fine griſt mill, with three pair of ſtones in very good order for buſineſs; a large dwelling houſe, ſix rooms on a floor; a kitchen, waſh-houſe, and ſmoak-houſe, a good barn, and two young orchards all graſted of the beſt fruit; alſo about thirteen acres of land, lying in Newtown, whereof three acres is wood land, alſo about three acres of mowing ground. There will alſo be ſold horſes, cattle, waggon, riding chairs, and ſundry other things. And alſo will be ſold on Thurſday the 12th of ſaid month, on the premiſes, or at private ſale any time before, the griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones, belonging to ſaid Abraham Schenk, ſtanding on the Great Wappenger's Creek, in the Nine-Partners, with about ſeventy acres of land; the mill is are lately built, and in very good order for buſineſs: A very fine ſituation for a country ſtore, a large ſhop built on purpoſe for that buſineſs: And alſo is to be ſold at private ſale, a fine ſaw mill, with ſeveral tracts of pine land belonging to it; the ſaw mill rents now for about eighty pounds a year, to be paid in boards. And alſo two tracts of land, the one containing about 900 acres, and the other 300 acres. And alſo a neck of land called Lawrence's Neck, containing about 1400 acres, whereof 600 acres is ſalt meadow, lying in Shrewsbury, at a place called Tom's River; a fence of about a mile long, will fence in the whole neck, where two hundred head of cattle may be kept both winter and ſummer, and as many more ſheep. And alſo one tract of land of 5000 acres, in the Suſquehanna patent. Whoever inclines to purchaſe any of the ſaid mills or lands, before the day of ſale, may apply to Abraham Schenk, Folkert Folkertſen, or John Lefferts, in King's County; Abraham P. Lott, Peter Remſen, or Henry Remſen, junr. in New-York; or Peter Schenk, of Somerſet County in New-Jerſey.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Borough of Weſt-Chester, conſiſting of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, very pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated, having the Sound in the Front, a navigable Creek on each Side; and a large Common or Sheep Paſture, in the Rear. There is on the ſaid Farm, a good Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen, Barn, &c. an excellent Orchard, containing four Hundred Trees, the greateſt Part of which are graſted:—There is ſo great a Quantity of Manure to be procured around the ſaid Farm, that the whole of it may be converted to Mowing Ground, at a very little Expence.——Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may be informed of Particulars, by applying to SAMUEL BAYARD, jun. in New-York, or to ISAAC WILKINS, on the Premiſes. 20 23

To be ſold, at public Vendue, the 27th of April, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Houſe and lot of ground in New-Barbados, (or Hackinſack) in the county of Bergen and province of New-Jerſey, together with a griſt-mill, newly erected, and out-houſes properly ſituated: There are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof ſurrounded by a very pretty ſtream of water, on which the mill ſtands, it fronts on one ſide the plain or green, on the other ſide it faces the ſtreet; the whole moſt beautifully ſituated, and capable of being made, at a ſmall expence, a moſt agreeable ſeat for a gentleman; plenty of ſmall fiſh are to be caught in the brook, in the proper ſeaſon, and is a very convenient ſituation for a ſhopkeeper or tradeſman of any kind. The houſe is large, built of ſtone, and may eaſily be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at preſent enclоſed in a very handſome pale fence; fronting the plain is a very neat houſe, fit for an office or a ſtore: The mill houſe is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come up to the dock, along ſide the mill-houſe; a few young trees, alſo are on the premiſes, of the beſt kinds of apples, peaches and plumbs; and is univerſally allowed to be the fineſt place (for the bigneſs) in this country. There will be ſold with the above ſaid premiſes, about twenty acres of wood land, at the diſtance of one mile and a half. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to SAMUEL B. LEYDECKER, on the premiſes, who will give a good title for the ſame. *January* 31ſt, 1770. 20 23

American Red Clover Seed,

OF the laſt Seaſon's growth; alſo a few Caſks of good Whale Oil, to be ſold, by THOMAS PEARSALL,

TO BE SOLD,

NINETEEN Years Leaſe (from the firſt Day of May next) of a commodious and well ſituated Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Ground, now in the Tenure and Occupation of Mr. John Devan, Leather Breeches Maker; together with one other Dwelling Houſe adjoining thereto: Said Premiſes are ſituate on the North Side of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly-Market, in the Centre of the City, which renders it valuable and convenient for either Merchant or Mechanic;—it has been the moſt noted Place in New-York, for carrying on the Leather Dreſſing and Breeches making Buſineſs, for upwards of twenty Years paſt. The Lot is eſteemed one of the beſt and moſt commodious in the City: The whole in good ſufficient and tenantable Repair, and now (at the worſt of Times,) rents for Ninety Pounds per Annum. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Leaſe of the abovementioned Premiſes, may hear of the Conditions, by applying to JOHN COX, at the New Gaol.

Alſo to be ſold,

Two Lots of Land, No. 2 and 4, ſituate in the Townſhip of Barnet, on the Weſt Side of Connecticut River, in the County of Cumberland; the whole containing 200 Acres or thereabouts: A good Title will be given for the ſame. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply as above.

22d February 1770.

N. B. As my Title has been publickly called in Queſtion:—Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may have full Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.

7th March 1770. (20 23) JOHN COX.

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

*In the Broad Way, near Oſwego-Market;*

LOndon long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound,
Scot's ſnuff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys caſtor ditto,
White Chapel round and ſquare pointed needles,
Knitting-needles, Jews harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Paſtboard and ſilk ſtay laces,
Cruels and Engliſh worſteds,
Calicoes, ſtampt linen and cottons, white calicoes,
Muſlins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and
Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and
Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worſted and leather womens mits,
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,
Beſt China cups and ſaucers,
Poplins, worſted damaſks, &
Cambletts,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black Engliſh taffeties and Perſians,
Sarſenets, various colours,
Knee garters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, frizes, and half thicks,
Peniſtons, flannels, long ells,
German ſerges,
Rateens, ſhalloons, durants,
Calimancoes, tammies, variety of ſhags, velvets,
Everlaſtings, ſerge de nimes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of
Sewing ſilks,
Buttons, twiſt, coloured Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, ſilk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for working ſamplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,
Pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling books,
New teſtaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hoſes, Briſtol, Iriſh, and childrens ſhoes,
Souſhong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace,
Alſo, a complete ſet of tinmans tools. 16 21

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſtnant-Mill Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, on the 5th Day of this Inſtant March, two indented Servants, viz. John Scolley, born in Scotland, about 25 Years of Age, very much pock-marked, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, wore an old white Jacket, brown under Jacket, coarſe grey Cloth Breeches and old Shoes, with clear Buckles. William Moore, born in England, about 23 Years old, full faced and freſh coloured, a thick lump of a Fellow; wore a coarſe Sheeps grey and white Jacket, white Flannel under Jacket, and coarſe grey Cloth Breeches; about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high; they both wore their Hair tied behind, and paſſed through Part of the Jerſeys, with Cockades in their Hats, and ſaid they were Recruits. Moore was ſeen in this City: As they are artful Fellows, they will perhaps change their Apparel, and Scolley will forge a Paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above Reward of Ten Pounds for both, or Five for each, paid by me

20 23 ROBERT CONNAUGHY.

*Toland, (in Connecticut) March* 1, 1770.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY the night after the firſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber in Toland, an apprentice boy, named Uriah Croſs, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high, thick ſet, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand ſomething withered, a ſcar on the ſame, and another on his left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat, a ſtrait bodied coat, and a looſe veſt, all grey homeſpun kerſey; a black ſerge veſt, two ditto wove with a wale, ſtriped, one red and blue croſs-bar'd with white, the other blue and white; a check'd linen ſhirt, a woollen ditto, two pair of blue ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ſheepſkin breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecurees him, in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me, ADONIRAM GRANT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid apprentice, on penalty of the law. 19 22

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

*In Stone-Street,*

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

STOLEN out of Col. Robertſon's Houſe, ſome wearing Apparel, among other Things, a Crimſon Velvet Waiſtcoat, and a Pair of white Cloth Breeches. At the ſame Time was taken away, a Silver Milk Pot, with a Creſt and Motto; the Creſt is a Hand ſupporting the Crown, the Motto, *Vertutis Gloria Merces.*

If any of theſe have fallen into the Hands of honeſt Perſons, they are intreated to call upon Col. Robinſon, who very thankfully will give them the Charges, or the full Value. The Intent of this Notice, being to diſcover, or guard againſt the Thief, rather than to recover the Goods. 20 23

THE VERY BEST

BOHEA TEA,

TO BE SOLD, BY

CORSA and BULL,

*Between Beekman's and Peek's-Slip, at 3/6 per* lb.

FOUR Lots in the Provincial Patent, No. 27, 43, 70, and 89, the whole containing 1000 Acres. To be ſold, by public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on Monday the 30th April, at 12 o'Clock. A good Title will be given by us the Subſcribers, Aſſignees to the Eſtate of Teunis Corſa.

JOSEPH BULL,
20 23 HUGH VAN KLEEK,

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Hundred Acres of choice Land, at the Creek that leads up to Middletown Point.

ALSO,

Another Plantation, with a Houſe, Barn, and Kitchen, (formerly occupied by Abraham Hendricks) and a Quantity of Mowing Ground, within five Miles of Middletown Point.——Inquire of *Abraham Hendricks*, at Middletown Point, Eaſt New-Jerſey. 19 22

TO BE SOLD,

THE GLUE-HOUSE, near Freſh-Water, with all the Utenſils for Glue making.—It is alſo very convenient for the Soap and Candle making Buſineſs, which may be conveniently carried on, beſides the Glue making.—For further Particulars inquire of Henry Will, Pewterer, near the Old Slip. Who makes, ſells, and exchanges, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, and gives Caſh for old Pewter. 19 22

TO BE SOLD, BY

John, Thomas, & Samuel Franklin,

At their Store in Queen-Street, between Burling and Beekman's-Slip;

BEST Spermaceti Candles, warranted by the Maker, to be pure and good; a few Caſks of Liverpool Ale, imported before the Non-Importation Agreement; a few Boxes of Tin Plate,—red, green and ſcarlet Rattinets; blue, brown, and mix'd, black Broad Cloth; Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Sail Cloth; Cordage, from 2 to 6 Inches; which they will ſell on the loweſt Terms.

New-York, 15th March, 1770. 19 22

*Morriſdon, March 18th, 1770.*

FERDINAND,

A Large, able fine ſhaped Stallion, near ſeventeen Hands high, of the Spaniſh Breed, and of a brown bay Colour: Will ſerve Mares the enſuing Seaſon, at Morriſdon, in the County of Monmouth, Eaſt New-Jerſey; for the Sum of Three Pounds Proclamation, and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with fole this Seaſon, they may be ſerved again next Spring, for the Sum of Two Pounds.—Good Paſture for Mares, at a reaſonable Rate.

20— MICHAEL KEARNY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thurſday the 8th of November, 1769, from the ſubſcriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, pale ſallow complection, occaſioned by ſickneſs he lately had in the Weſt-Indies; has been a ſoldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the ſcar of which may be ſeen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerſies, employed in the farming buſineſs:—Had on when he went away, a check'd ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches or oznaburg trowſers, black ſtockings, Engliſh made ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldiſh brown under waiſtcoat, a ſhort blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brimm'd boy's felt hat. He alſo carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was ſent to a waſherwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton ſtockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and two pair check'd trowſers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled ſhirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow ſtain.—All perſons to whom any of the ſaid goods may be offer'd for ſale, or who may afterwards diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them, and the ſaid ſervant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Miſner, at the Exchange in New-York, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the ſaid ſervant, as they will anſwer it at their peril.

17 28 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.